

Flowers to Match

"What color is your gown, Dell?" asked Bob Gaines, eagerly.

Dell considered. "Green," she said, solemnly, and Bob knew that the tiny creation she would wear to the Datters' masked ball would be yellow. It was Dell's way nowadays to tease him in this manner. They were both very young, and Bob was very much in love.

"Green," repeated Bob, just as if he believed it. "Then you will want to wear white flowers, eh? What's the matter with lily of the valley?"

Dell shook her sunny head. "They're too much like bridal bouquets," she said, flippantly.

"You don't seem to have much respect for bridal bouquets," he drawled. "I thought girls were rather keen about that sort of thing."

"Did you?" asked Dell sweetly. "When you are older, by dear Bobby, you will have met a number of girls and then you will realize that not all of them are like Pussy Datter."

"What's the matter with Pussy Datter?" demanded Bob.

"I'm sure I don't know! It must be because she has been a bridesmaid so many times that makes her positively silly about weddings."

"I thought all girls were that way," growled Bob.

"Perhaps your acquaintance is limited. There's Pussy, who is fond of weddings, and there's me."

"And you are not?"

"Dear me, no!"

Bob frowned. "If you don't want any bridal flowers to wear with your green perhaps a few yards of emilax might answer," he said, glumly.

Dell laughed gayly. "I'd feel like a chandelier decorated for a wedding," she declared.

"What shall it be?"

"Violets," said Dell.

"Very well. But remember, Dell, some day I shall send you lilies of the valley—and you'll be glad to wear them!" declared Mr. Gaines.

"Well!" cried Dell a little breathlessly after he had gone. "What is the boy thinking of?"

Bob stopped at the florists and ordered violets. As he went out of the shop he picked up a small booklet from the counter and idly scanned it as he rode uptown.

It was a book for the sentimentalist. In it were set forth the fourteen important wedding anniversaries, from cotton to diamond. Also birth-month flowers and their expression.

Bob Gaines read that lily-of-the-valley meant success in love. "Violets mean courage."

He wondered if Dell knew that, too. Somo girls might, if they were so mantle.

"If violets signify courage—she suggested violets, and she must have meant to encourage me," he reasoned. That evening he called her on the telephone.

"What do violets mean?" he asked solemnly.

"About two dollars," she said wickedly.

"Oh, pshaw! I mean the sentimental meaning—you know!"

"Oh, I did ask you for violets didn't I?"

"Yes."

"Well, I've changed my mind, Bob. Bring me any flowers you care to."

The next morning Bob stopped at the florists and ordered a bridal bouquet, made up of lilies of the valley to be sent to Miss Dell Moore for the Datters' ball. His card went with it. "I shall hold you to your promise," he scribbled on it.

It was not easy to find Miss Moore at the Datters' ball. There were so many slim young creatures that might be Dell.

Bob Gaines, dressed as a cavalier, pursued a green gown through a crowded room and cornered it in an alcove. He recognized the golden glint of hair and the set of the ear behind the large white satin mask.

"Dell," he reproached her, "you are wearing daffodils!"

"Am I?" she asked peevishly. "I thought they were orchids, really, I did!"

"They look horrid with that green gown—you look like an egg salad," he pursued cruelly.

"Thanks," she murmured.

"You promised to wear my flowers if they harmonized with your gown."

"I never did!" she denied.

"Dell!"

"But my name isn't Dell!"

"What is it, then?"

"Nell Gaines—yes, your own sister Bobby! Ah, it was your own fault all—you did insist!"

"Awful!" commented Bobby, his head turning here and there in search of Dell Moore.

"But why the bride?" asked Nell coolly.

"What bride?" he turned quickly.

Coming slowly toward his corner was a slender young form whose carriage he recognized at once. She was gowned in white satin, and from her head there swayed a thick veil of white tulle and orange blossoms. Her face was entirely hidden behind a mask. In her hand she carried a bridal bouquet of lilies of the valley.

It was his bouquet and they matched her gown!

"Nell!" he said to his sister hurriedly, "won't you beat it? There's a dear! It's Dell, and she's coming to me!"

Nell scowled his hand.



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CRYSTAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 10

Art Exhibit

The Art Exhibit opened yesterday on the second floor of the Deckert building at the corner of Pine Street and Gold Avenue. This is the greatest opportunity Deming citizens ever have enjoyed at home to view masterpieces of contemporary American Art. The exhibit which will be here over Sunday is under the auspices of the art class of the Deming Woman's Club. Your patronage is solicited. Single admissions ten cents; season tickets twenty-five cents.

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Believes in Newspaper Space

One of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society says that the company is now disposed to the belief that the best advertising it can buy is newspaper space.

PUMPING PLANT ON H. W.

LESTER FARM FINISHED

The pumping plant on the H. W. Lester farm, four miles east of the city, has just been completed and an accurate measurement of the water flow showed that it was developing 1,128 gallons per minute, with a lift of fifty-four feet. The pump is an American turbine, and the engine is operating on gravity fuel oil. The first stratum of water bearing gravel in this well was found at the 24-foot level, but the well was continued down to 160 feet.

LEAVE US THE NAMES

It is with feelings akin to sadness that this newspaper learns through the medium of the Deming Graphic that the time-honored name of the Rattlesnake Mountains is to be changed and that hereafter and until further notice the aforesaid mountains are to be known as the "Golden Range." All this has been brought about by the arrival of some poetic soul who has been aroused to such steps, perhaps, by the crudity of the name "Rattlesnake Mountains."—Santa Fe New Mexican.

FREE

"It doesn't cost money, as many suppose."

To have a good time on this earth;

The best of its pleasures are free unto those

Who know how to value their worth.

"The sweetest of music the birds to us sing."

The loveliest flowers grow wild;

The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring—

All free to man, woman or child.

"To bask in the sunshine, to breathe the pure air,"

Honest toil, the enjoyment of health

Sweet slumber, refreshing — these pleasures we share

Without any portion of wealth.

"Communion with friends that are tried, true and strong;

To love and be loved for love's sake

In fact, all that makes a life happy and long

Is free to whoever will take."

Exchange.

STARTING ONIONS FROM SEED AND TRANSPLANTING

Fragrant Vegetable May Be Planted in Spring From Seed With Good Results

In case it has not been possible to start the plants in the fall, good results may be had by planting the seed in the field in the spring. Best results are secured if the onion seed is started early. In the warmer and lower sections of the state it may be started from the first to the last of February, depending upon the temperature. Whenever it is done, it is better to start the seed as early as possible.

After the land has been properly prepared and laid off in plats similar to those used for transplanted onions, the seed may be drilled in by means of a garden drill, at the rate of four to five pounds per acre. The rows should be from twelve to fifteen inches apart. The distance between the rows may be governed by the kind of onion and the fertility of the soil. If it is a small onion, like the Bermuda or Brown Australian, it would be all right to make the rows twelve inches apart. As soon as the seed is drilled in, the ground should be irrigated. If the temperature is quite low, it will take a little while for it to germinate. If it is found that the germination is somewhat slow, it may be necessary to irrigate again. In drilling the seed great care should be taken not to get it too deep. Three-fourths to one inch in depth is probably the best depth to get a good stand. By this method of starting the seed it will be necessary to thin in the row as the little sets are large enough. Thin as early as possible. The seedlings can be thinned when they are twice the size of a match. As a rule, under irrigation conditions, it will be found that the thinning is more expensive than the transplanting.

Onions require a good strong soil. The very sandy soil, as well as heavy adobe soil, is not as good as a rich loam. There is no danger of getting the soil too rich for onions. Even if it is considered quite fertile, it is advisable to enrich it by manure or some other fertilizer. If manure is to be used it may be diske d in, instead of plowed under. This ought to be done before the onions are transplanted or before the seed is drilled in.—Fabian Garcia.

A lady quartet is always a source of delight to lovers of beautiful music, and the Schubert Lady Quartet is universally acknowledged the best. Hear them April 10 at the Crystal under auspices of the Ladies' Social Circle for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church.

IN SANTA FE

It is unfortunate that so much apparent bitterness has been aroused over the school election this spring, and doubly so that much of it has been aroused among the women of Santa Fe. If the men grew as excited and allowed their feelings quite the same sway the vehicles on the streets today would be ambulances instead of automobiles and carriages. The echoes of today's election are likely to be coming back for months to come—Santa Fe New Mexican.

TRANSPLANTING ONIONS

State College Expert Has Found It Better to Plant in Seed Beds

Wherever the winter is not severe enough to kill little onion seedlings, it is better to grow the onion crop by the transplanting method. To do this the seed should be planted in field seed beds from the 25th of September to the 10th of October. When planted at this time of the year the seed germinates well and the small plants make, as a rule, a pretty good growth before the very cold weather comes on. During the colder part of December and January the little onion seedlings do not make any top growth, but they get quite stocky. As soon as the warm spells of February and earlier March set in the little onions start growing very fast, and as a rule, they are large enough for transplanting to the field by the 15th to the 20th of March. The earlier the onions are transplanted to the field, other conditions remaining favorable, the better the results. Onions not larger than twice the size of a match can be transplanted and they will grow satisfactorily; in fact, it is better to transplant them early, even if they are not as large as is sometimes recommended. It is not necessary to follow the old rule that an onion seedling shall be the size of a lead pencil before transplanting it. If the onions are not this size when the proper time for transplanting comes—which is about the 15th to the 30th of March—it would be better to transplant them, even if they are quite small.

Transplant the onions four inches in the row and twelve to fifteen inches between the rows. Make the rows as straight as possible. It is a good plan to cut the tops off when transplanting them, but it is not necessary to trim the roots. Better time can be made in transplanting if a boy drops the onions ahead of those transplanting. One boy can drop fast enough for two transplanters. Immediately after the onions are transplanted, they should be irrigated. If the water cannot be had at that time, the onions will stand from one to three days without being irrigated.

It is very necessary that the land be thoroughly prepared for onions. After it has been thoroughly plowed and pulverized, the checks should be, say, 20 feet wide and 30 to 40 feet long; depending upon the slope of the land. The land being quite soft, the little furrows in which the onions may be transplanted can be made by a home-made marker, which is made from 1x4 lumber. The marker may have three or more runners. If it is not heavy enough to make the furrow place a weight on top. Sometimes it may be necessary for two individuals to drag the marker, but as a rule one man can do the work. The furrows need not be over 1½ to 2 inches in depth. This method of transplanting onions is cheaper than the old method of simply marking off the rows and using the dibber to make the holes. The expense of transplanting onions varies considerably, but as a rule, with our present dollar-a-day labor, it will cost in the neighborhood of \$25 to \$30 to transplant an acre at the distances mentioned.

The best all round soil for onions is a rich loam. Very sandy, as well as heavy adobe, is not a good soil for this crop. Since the onion is a gross feeder, there is no danger of getting the soil too rich. Even if the soil is considered fertile, it is advisable to enrich it by means of manure or other fertilizers. On the whole, manure is the best, and when used, in all probability it will give better results if it were simply disked in, instead of plowed under. Manure can be used at the rate of twenty to thirty loads to the acre.—Fabian Garcia.

HERE, TOO

Every once in a while some one intimates that we ought to "rip someone up the back." Say they deserve it and they don't see why we don't do it. Friends, we are not in the roasting business.

Apply at a crematory. If you have it in for some one, go to him and fight it out like a man. Don't try to get the poor printer lieked. He has troubles of his own. None of us poor mortals here below are perfect, not by a long shot, and other people may think that you yourself deserve special attention.—Socorro Chieftain.